

APPENDIX II
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORMS

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2 (7NC-F-64)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Delaware Route 896

not for publication

city, town Glasgow

☒ vicinity of

state Delaware

code 10

county New Castle

code 002

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name James P. Brennan

street & number 707 Philadelphia Pike

city, town Wilmington

vicinity of

state DE

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds

street & number City - County Building, 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington

state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Phase I & II Archaeological Excavations

title of the Route 896 Corridor

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1986

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and

Delaware Dept. of Trans.

Historic Preservation CRS# N-10284
Dover, DE

Dover, DE

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

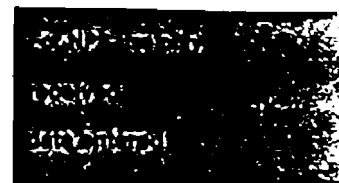
The Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2 (7NC-F-64) was identified as a result of a Phase I field reconnaissance survey, with additional data gathered during an intensive Phase II test excavation of the site. Site survey and testing were carried out for the Delaware Department of Transportation to fulfill obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to evaluate significant, or potentially significant, cultural resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR 60) and also the effects of the proposed relocation of Delaware Route 896 on those cultural resources. The site is located in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware (Figure 1) on the west side of Delaware Route 896, 2,800 feet south of Denny Road (Road 396) and 1,000 feet north of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (Plate 1).

The site dimensions of approximately 120 X 120 feet were defined by horizontal limits of historic material observed on the plowed surface. Excavation of a Phase II shovel test pit grid at twenty foot intervals revealed highest densities for all cultural material to the southeast. Subsequent excavation of 3 X 3 foot test units at 10 foot intervals in this area uncovered post hole and post mold features and a brick house foundation with associated builders trench at the plowzone-subsoil interface (Figure 2).

Additional features around the structure included two pairs of post molds and post holes at the northwestern corner of the foundation (Features 4 and 5) and a post mold and post hole (Feature 1) and post mold (Feature 6) ten feet west of the foundation in test unit N25E100. Contents of Feature 1 fill included small amounts of whiteware, window glass, cut nails, mortar and bone. Feature 6 fill produced whiteware, redware, brick, and mortar fragments. Both features are interpreted as evidence of structural posts, probably supporting a porch roof adjoining the west wall of the house.

Ceramics from Feature 7, a large trash pit, removed in the 2 x 3 foot excavated section of N60E63 included redware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, and stoneware. Other items recovered included kaolin pipe fragments, window and vessel glass, brick, cut nails, and bone. Table 1 briefly summarizes the description, interpretation and provenience of all features encountered during Phase I and II investigations of the Site.

As expected, Phase II testing of the site yielded historic material reflecting domestic occupation of the site (Plate 2 and 3). Ceramics recovered are dominated by whitewares, redwares and ironstone, with minority amounts of creamwares, pearlwares, yellowwares, stonewares and porcelain (Plate 2). Among

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

TABLE 1

FEATURES ENCOUNTERED IN PHASE I AND II INVESTIGATIONS OF
THE JACOB B. CAZIER TENANCY SITE #2 (7NC-P-64)
(Descriptions are plan view, except where noted)

Fea.#	Prov.	Description	Interpretation
1	N25E100	Square stain containing lighter circular discoloration; cross-sectioning revealed feature extends 1.55 feet below plowzone.	Post Mold/ Post Hole
2	N30E110 N20E110	Linear stain adjacent to exterior of foundation; cross-sectioning revealed feature tapers downward to base of foundation, 1.7 feet below plowzone.	Builder's Trench
3	N25E100	Small dark stain incompletely exposed in north wall of unit; subcircular in plan and profile.	Rodent Burrow
4	N30E110	Square stain containing lighter circular discoloration west of foundation.	Post Mold/ Post Hole
5	N30E110	Square stain containing darker square discoloration adjacent to northwest corner of foundation.	Post Mold/ Post Hole
6	N25E100	Small circular stain west of foundation; cross-sectioning revealed its extension 1.2 feet below plowzone.	Post Mold
7	N60E60	Large, irregular dark stain, variably overlain by redeposited subsoil; Limits of feature extend beyond 6x6 foot area of plowzone stripping. Cross-sectioning in N60E63 exposed base of feature at 1.5 feet below plowzone.	Trash Pit

Key

Prov. - Provenience

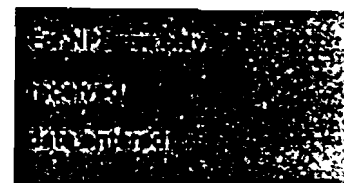
Fea. - Feature

N - North

E - East

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

architectural materials, nails of the cut variety were recovered almost exclusively. Such materials agree well with an occupation span indicated by background research from the mid-late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

To summarize, Phase II field study of the site revealed the presence of an intact house foundation and associated features below the plowzone. Datable cultural materials suggest an occupation from the mid-nineteenth into the early twentieth centuries, corroborating background research which indicated that the structure had been demolished in the early 1900's. These findings agree with reports of local informants that the site functioned as a tenant residence for a retainer of Jacob B. Cazier in the mid-late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archaeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2 (7NC-F-64) is significant because it is likely to contribute data important to the understanding of the history of the local area and surrounding region (criterion "D").

The tenant structure is illustrated on only one map source, the 1906 USGS Wilmington Quadrangle Topographic sheet, which depicts its location immediately north of the driveway entrance to Mount Vernon Place (N-141), the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century residence of gentleman farmer Jacob B. Cazier. Cazier's ancestors had lived in this vicinity since 1714 when his great-great grandfather Matthew Van Bibber purchased a portion of St Augustine Manor. Mount Vernon Place, however, was built by Cazier himself in 1859 when he "retired from the practical work of farming" at the age of 26 (Scharf 1888:949).

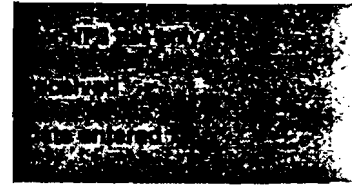
Jacob B. Cazier lived at Mount Vernon Place until his death in 1918. Following his wife's death in 1921, the Mount Vernon Place ownership was transferred to George L. Townsend. The tenant structure was demolished shortly thereafter, as aerial photos of the vicinity in 1937 show no evidence of it.

Two local residents of the area with an interest in local history have provided information that the tenant house was the residence of a black man who served as a retainer for Jacob B. Cazier from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Mr. Ronald Ogden reported in particular that the man's name was Stevenson, and that he maintained horses and carriages for Mr. Cazier.

The site was occupied for approximately 50 years, perhaps by one tenant family. It is significant for two reasons. First, it can yield data for comparison with other nineteenth century excavated tenant sites in the region, from urban as well as agricultural contexts, such as the Robert Ferguson House Site (Coleman et al. 1983), the Howard-McHenry Tenancy (Hurry and Kavanaugh 1983), the late nineteenth century occupation of the Hawthorn Site (Coleman et al. 1984), and the of Block 1191 investigations in Wilmington (Beidleman, Catts, and Custer 1985). Perhaps more significantly, however, it provides an unusual opportunity to study spatial patterns and material culture processes of a black household in Delaware in the nineteenth century. This topic has been studied elsewhere in the eastern

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2

United States, from plantation sites and status differences in the southeast (Fairbanks 1984; Otto 1980, 1984) to small black community studies in the northeast (Schuyler 1974, 1980; Deetz 1977; Baker 1978, 1980; Geismar 1980). In Delaware however, with the exception of a recent study of the Fork Branch/DuPont Station community in Kent County (Heite and Heite 1985), the investigation of black sites has received no attention. The value of investigating these types of sites stems from the belief that ethnic or racial differences may be apparent in a site's material remains. In particular, Baker (1980:29) suggests that "domestic sites of known black occupancy will reveal patterns of material culture distinctive of Afro-American behavior." Whether the patterns perceived are truly the results of a site's ethnic affiliations or evidence of socio-economic status has been recently questioned (Kelly and Kelly 1980), but only through the archaeological examination of known black-occupied sites can this question be resolved. The Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2 can therefore yield a data base for examining issues of ethnicity not previously addressed in northern Delaware.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attachment

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .36

Quadrangle name St. Georges

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UT M References

A

1	8
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4	3	6	6	5	0
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4	3	7	9	1	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B Zone Easting Northing

c 

D ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

E L L E L L E L L E

F U L L B L O C K

G ll llllllll llllllll

H U L L L L L L L L L L

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attachment

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Jonathan Lothrop/Staff Archaeologist
------------	--------------------------------------

organization University of Delaware **date** April 29, 1986

Department of Anthropology

street & number 113 Ewing Hall telephone (302) 451-6590

city or town Newark state DE

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title	date
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For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

date _____

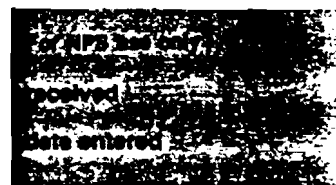
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ **date** _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Baker, Vernon G.

1978 **Historical Archaeology at Black Lucy's Garden, Andover, Massachusetts: Ceramics from a Site of a Nineteenth Century Afro-American. Papers of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, volume 8. Andover, Mass.**

1980 **Archaeological Visibility of Afro-American Culture: An Example from Black Lucy's Garden, Andover, Massachusetts. In Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 29-37. Baywood, New York.**

Beidleman, D. Katharine, Wade P. Catts and Jay F. Custer

1985 **Final Archaeological Excavations at Block 1191, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeological Series No. 39. Dover.**

Coleman, Ellis C., Kevin W. Cunningham, Wade P. Catts, Jay F. Custer

1983 **Final Archaeological Investigations at the Robert Ferguson/Weber Homestead, Ogletown, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 16. Dover.**

1984 **Phase III Data Recovery Excavations of the William M. Hawthorn Site 7NC-E-46 New Churchman's Road, Christiana, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 28. Dover.**

Deetz, James

1977 **In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life. Anchor Books, Garden City, N.Y.**

Fairbanks, Charles H.

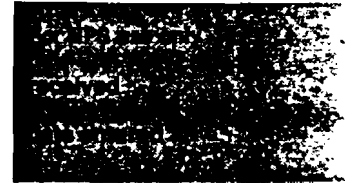
1984 **The Plantation Archaeology of the Southeastern Coast. Historical Archaeology 18(2):1-14.**

Geismar, Joan H.

1980 **Skunk Hollow: A Preliminary Statement on Archaeological Investigations at a Nineteenth Century Black Community. In Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 60-68. Baywood, New York.**

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

9

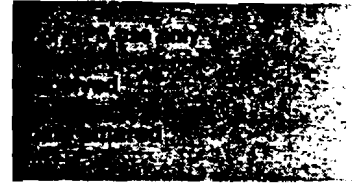
Page

2

- Heite, Louise B., and Edward F. Heite
1985 Fork Branch/DuPont Station Community: Archaeological Investigations on Denny's Road - County Road 100, Dover, Kent County, DE. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series 37. Dover, DE.
- Hurry, Silas and Maureen Kavanaugh
1983 Intensive Archaeological Investigations at the Howard-McHenry Site, a Nineteenth-Century Mill/Tenancy. File Report Number 132, Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology.
- Kelly, Marsha C. S. and Roger E. Kelly
1980 Approaches to Ethnic Identification in Historical Archaeology. In *Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 133-143. Baywood, New York.
- Otto, John S.
1980 Race and Class on Antebellum Plantations. In *Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 3-13. Baywood, N.Y.
- 1984 Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1860: Living Conditions and Status Patterns in the Old South. Academic Press, New York.
- Scharf, J. Thomas
1888 *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*. L.J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia.
- Schuyler, Robert L.
1974 Sandy Ground: Archaeological Sampling in a Black Community in Metropolitan New York. *Papers of the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology* 7(2):12-52. University of South Carolina, South Carolina.
- Schuyler, Robert L. (editor)
1980 *Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America*. Baywood, New York.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

The boundaries of the Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2, located on the western side of Route 896, were determined by the horizontal limits of historic material observed on the plowed surface and natural features. The eastern boundary of the site is defined by Route 896 and measures 120 feet from points B to C (Figure 2). The southern limit is defined by the driveway to the Mount Vernon Place and measures 120 feet from points C to D. The western and northern limits are defined by the extent of artifacts (120 feet from points D to A and 120 feet from points A to B).

FIGURE 1
Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2

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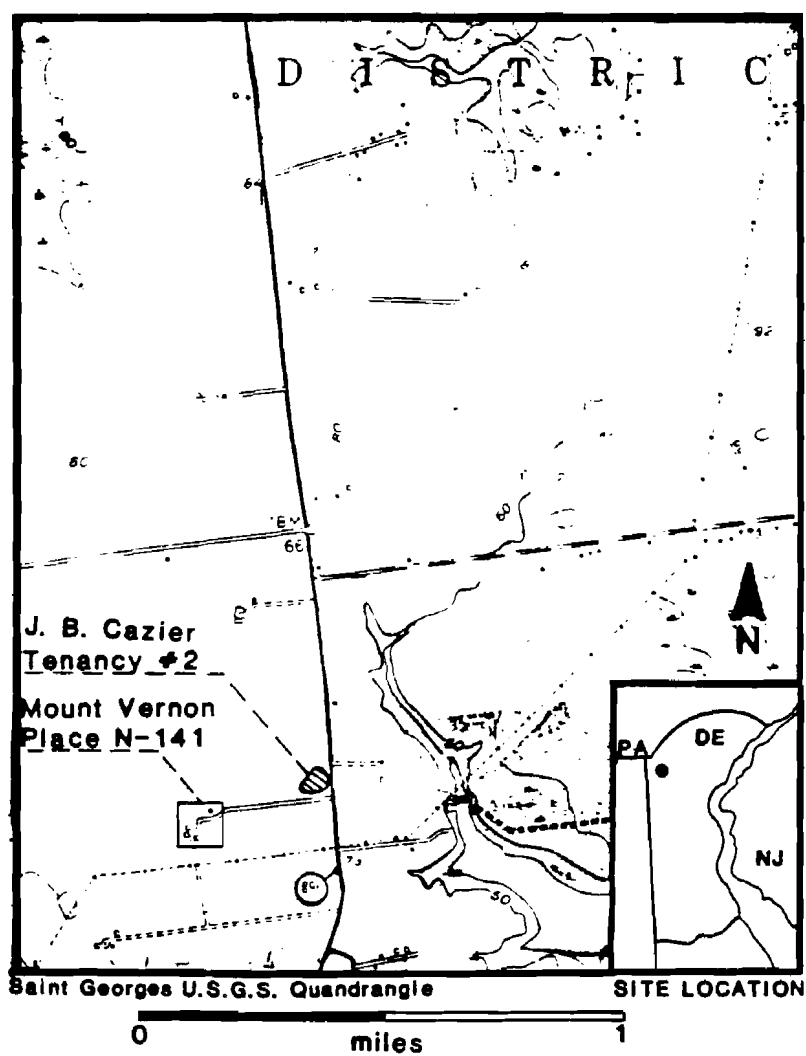
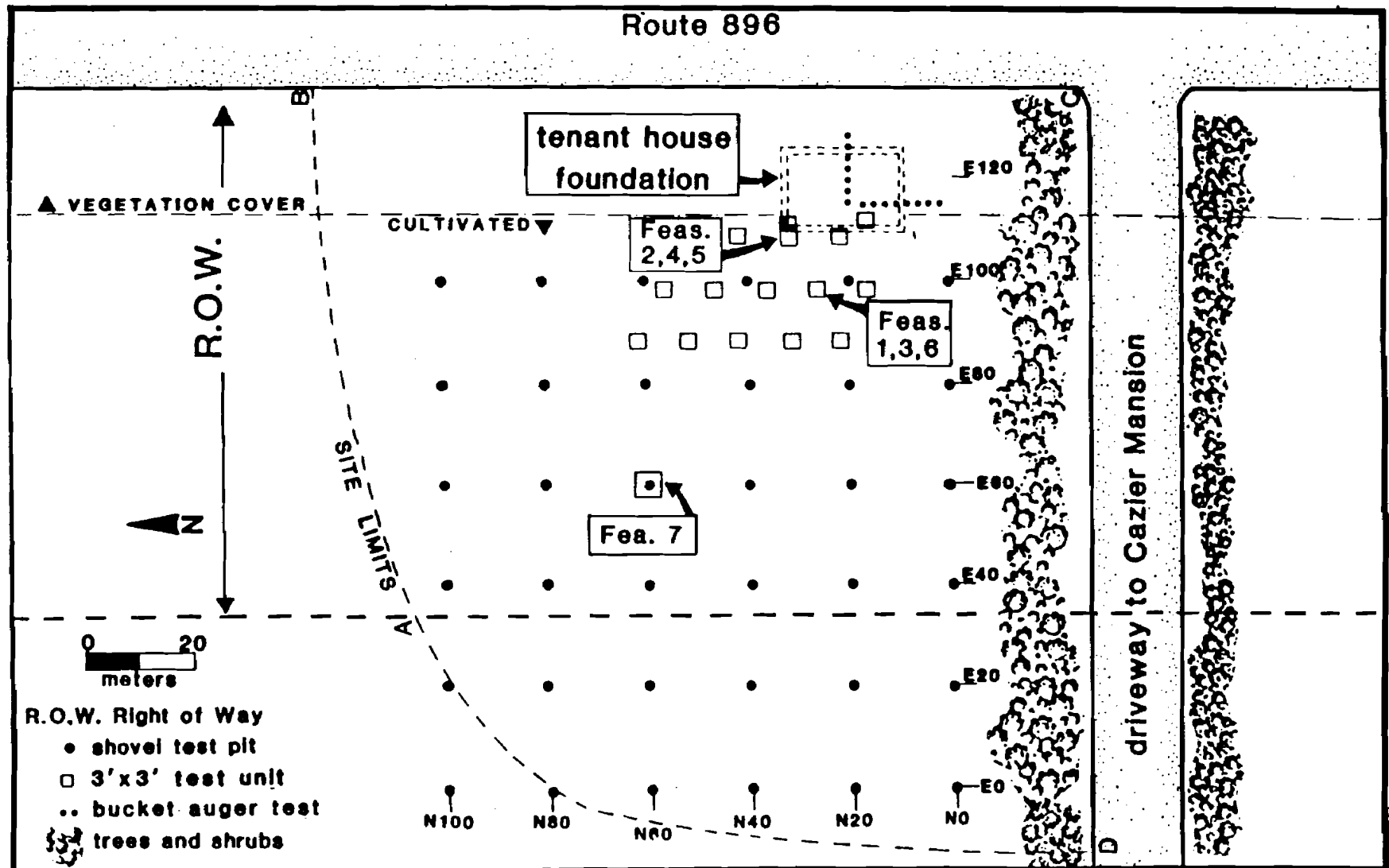


FIGURE 2

Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2 (7NC-F-64), Phase I and II Investigations



Name: Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2

Location: West of Delaware Route 896, 2800 feet south of Denny Road.

Photographer: Scott C. Watson

Date: May 1, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, DE 19903

Description: View is looking east from Phase II Investigations Site Datum, N0E0. The driveway entrance to Mount Vernon Place (N-141) is to the right (south). Delaware Route 896 is in the background, with the site area in the center of the photograph. Shrub in foreground to left of center stands at N30E130, at eastern limit of the site, near northeastern corner of the buried tenant house foundation.

Photograph: 1 of 3

SEE PLATE 4 - PAGE 79

Name: Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2

Photographer: Cheryl Trivelli

Date: April 30, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Ceramics Recovered in Phase I/II Investigations.
Top Row (left to right):
Whiteware with transfer-printed makers mark (C.N. 85/57/33), glazed redware (C.N. 85/57/8). whiteware with handpainted and sponge decoration (C.N. 85/57/33).

Middle Row (left to right):
Porcelain doll's head fragment (C.N. 85/57/36),
Rockinghamware (C.N. 85/57/33), whiteware with
sponge decoration (C.N. 85/57/33).

Bottom Row (left to right):
Porcelain figurine piece (C.N. 85/57/5),
porcelain doll's arm fragment (C.N. 85/57/36),
clay pipe bowl fragment (C.N. 85/57/8), clay
pipe stem fragment (C.N. 85/57/35), glazed
stoneware (C.N. 85/57/23).

Photograph: 2 of 3

SEE PLATE 4 - PAGE 79

Name: Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2

Photographer: Cheryl Trivelli

Date: April 30, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered in Phase I/II
Investigations.

Top Row (left to right):

Metal spike (C.N. 85/57/36), glass bottle neck
(C.N. 85/57/15), metal name plate (C.N. 85/57/17),
glass bottle neck (C.N. 85/57/33), metal hose
support - 2 pieces (C.N. 85/57/25).

Bottom Row:

Metal leaf decoration (C.N. 85/57/25), comb (C.N.
85/57/25), metal belt buckle (C.N. 85/57/24).

Photograph: 3 of 3

SEE PLATE 3 - PAGE 78

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Brennan Site #I, Area A, (7NC-F-61)

2. Location

street & number Delaware Route 896 (Summit Bridge Road)

not for publication

city, town Glasgow

☒ vicinity of

state Delaware

code 10

county New Castle

code 002

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name James P. Brennan

street & number 707 Philadelphia Pike

city, town Wilmington

vicinity of

state Delaware 19809

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds

street & number City - County Building, 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington

state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Phase I & II Archaeological Excavations

title of Route 896 Corridor

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1986

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ localdepository for survey records Delaware Bureau of Archaeology
and Historic PreservationDelaware Dept. of Transportation
Dover, DE

city, town

Dover, DE

CRS# N-10290

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Brennan Site #1 was identified as a result of Phase I field reconnaissance survey. Additional data were gathered during Phase II controlled surface collection and intensive test excavations. Site survey and testing were conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation to fulfill obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to evaluate significant, or potentially significant, cultural resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR 60) and also the effects of the proposed relocation of Delaware Route 896 on those cultural resources. The site is located in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware on the west side of Delaware Route 896, 1000 feet north of Denny Road (Figure 1 and Plate 1).

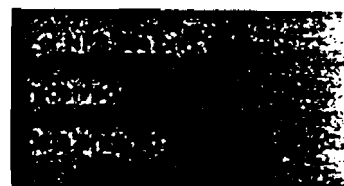
The environmental setting of the site is a gentle, south-facing slope in a plowed field, overlooking a stream head which drains in a southeasterly direction. The site consists of two distinct occupation areas. Area "A", the significant component, consists of a large scatter of jasper debitage and tools distributed over roughly 10,000 square meters. Area "B" is a smaller scatter of cobble quartz and gray chert situated to the southwest and spatially discrete from Area "A" (Figure 2). Both locations have yielded Woodland I diagnostic projectile points but clearly constitute separate occupations.

A total of 84 ten by ten meter units were surface collected in area "A"; 67 produced prehistoric material. This consisted primarily of jasper debitage, some of it quite large, and also including three blocky cores (Plate 2), one unifacial tool, and two stemmed Woodland I Period projectile points (Plate 3).

Mapping of artifact densities from the controlled surface collection of the jasper scatter, Area "A", revealed two concentrations centered at S5W30 and S10W60 (Figure 2). Roughly half of the eastern concentration is within the ROW. Subsurface testing was conducted on this eastern concentration to determine stratigraphic context and test for potential subsurface features.

Test units derived substantial amounts of prehistoric material from the plowzone, with density patterns replicating those of surface-collected materials (Figures 3 and 4). No features were encountered below the plowzone. Excavation of underlying subsoils by five centimeter levels produced additional artifacts in eleven units. In nine units, these materials were present within 5-10 centimeters of the plowzone-subsoil interface.

In two units at the center of the eastern concentration, however, substantial amounts of prehistoric material were

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

encountered in subsoils underlying the plowzone. The debitage was recovered to depths of 40 centimeters below surface from units S7W27 and S9W32. Excavation of an adjoining unit to the south of each of these produced similar results. The sandy clay and gravel deposit encountered in S9W32 and S10W32 presumably derives from Columbia Formation deposits, which are terminal Pleistocene or early Holocene in age. Prehistoric artifacts associated with this stratum may therefore predate the Woodland I period material from the plowzone.

To summarize, controlled surface collection on Area "A" of the Brennan Site #1 and test excavations on its eastern concentration yielded approximately 1150 prehistoric artifacts. Diagnostics include stemmed projectile points from plowzone deposits. Cultural material from the plowzone is interpreted as Woodland I in age, representing perhaps one or two episodes of intensive secondary reduction of jasper raw material derived from the Delaware Chalcedony Complex source, including Iron and Chestnut hills (Custer and Galasso 1980) located 5 miles to the north. Excavation of sub-plowzone soils on the eastern concentration yielded 105 jasper artifacts. Seventy-three specimens derive from the units S9W32, S10W32, S7W27, and S8W27 constituting a central core area with artifacts present in quantity below the plowzone.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Area "A" of the Brennan Site #1 is considered eligible to the National Register under Criterion "D". This eastern sector of the site functioned as a specialized station for the secondary reduction of Delaware Chalcedony Complex jaspers and thus fits the procurement site category for the Woodland I Period of Custer (1983). It is significant for two reasons. First, the existence of buried artifacts observed in the core of the eastern concentration of Area "A" is rarely encountered on sites located in plowed settings on the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide. Second, it constitutes an opportunity to study the procurement and processing of Delaware Chalcedony Complex jasper. Archaeological analysis of prehistoric lithic source exploitation typically bears a heavy focus on the lithic source itself. Brennan Site #1 lies five miles south of Iron and Chestnut Hills, presumed source of the jasper. Discovery of a major secondary reduction station at this distance from the source was unexpected. Thus the site will not only yield data for the study of prehistoric jasper procurement and processing, but also forces a consideration of how this resource was treated away from the locus at which it was derived.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attachment

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property .84

Quadrangle name St. Georges

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	8
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4	3	6	4	9	0
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4	3	8	0	5	5	0
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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attachment

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan Lothrop/Staff Archaeologist

organization University of Delaware
Department of Anthropology

date April 29, 1986

street & number 113 Ewing Hall

telephone (302) 451-6590

city or town Newark

state DE

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

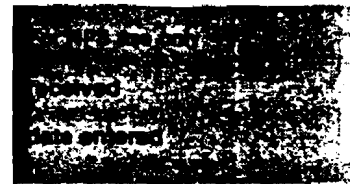
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet

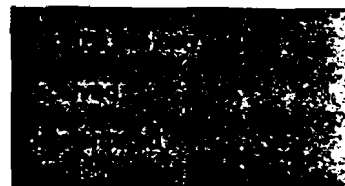
Item number 9

Page 1

- Custer, J. F.
1983 A Management Plan For Delaware's Prehistoric
Archaeological Resources. Delaware Department of
Transportation Monograph No. 3.
- Custer, J. F. and G. Galasso
1980 Lithic resources of the Delmarva Peninsula. Maryland
Archaeology 16(2):1-13.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

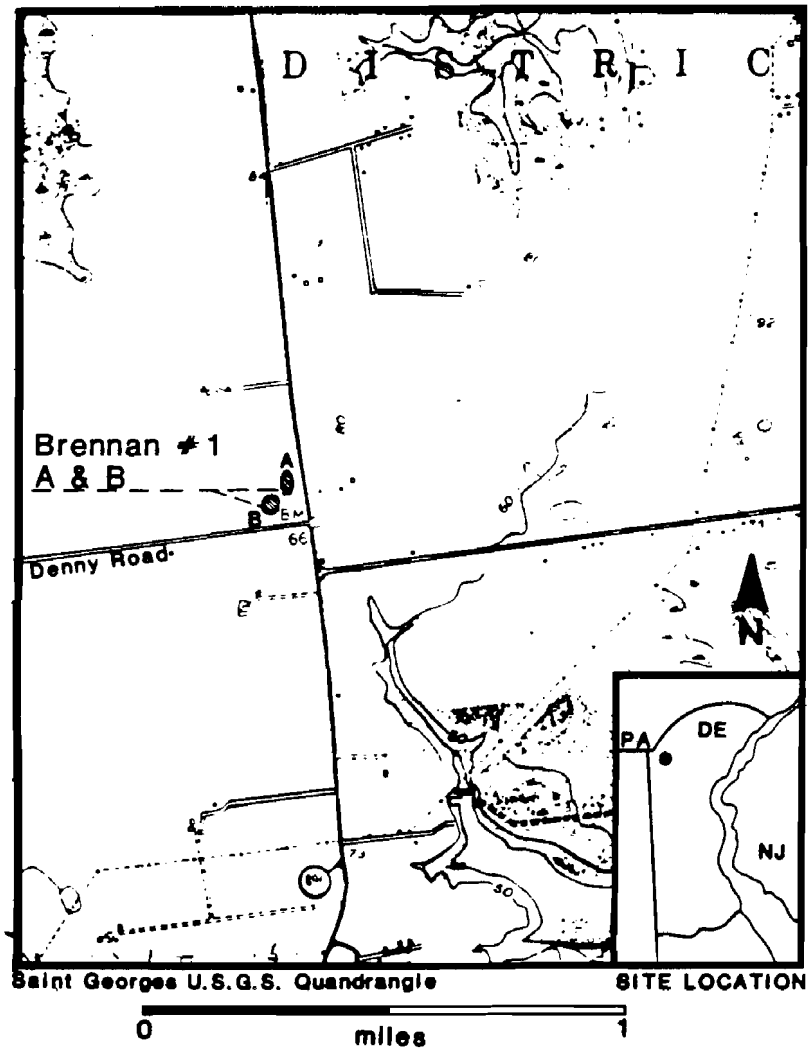
Item number 10

Page 1

The Brennan Site #1, Area "A", boundaries are defined by the extent of prehistoric artifacts and natural features (Figure 2). The artifacts were distributed over approximately 10,000 square meters in a 110 m x 110 m area with all but the eastern boundary, Route 896, being defined by the extent of prehistoric artifacts.

FIGURE 1
Brennan Site #1 Areas "A" and "B"

UTM E436390 N4380550



The map displays a grid of collection unit frequencies along Denny Road, with density contours and a prehistoric scatter area. The grid is labeled with coordinates W200 to W0 and S120 to S40. A scale bar indicates 0 to 20 meters. A north arrow points towards the top left. The grid data is as follows:

	W200	W180	W160	W140	W120	W100	W80	W60	W40	W20	W0
S120											
S100											
S80											
S60											
S40											
S20											
S0											

The density contours are labeled with values: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The prehistoric scatter area is labeled 'Chert and Quartz Prehistoric Scatter' and is located near the intersection of Denny Road and the road labeled 'ROUTE 896'.

FIGURE 3
Brennan Site #1 Phase II Testing of Eastern Jasper Scatter, Area "A",
Plowzone Artifact Frequencies

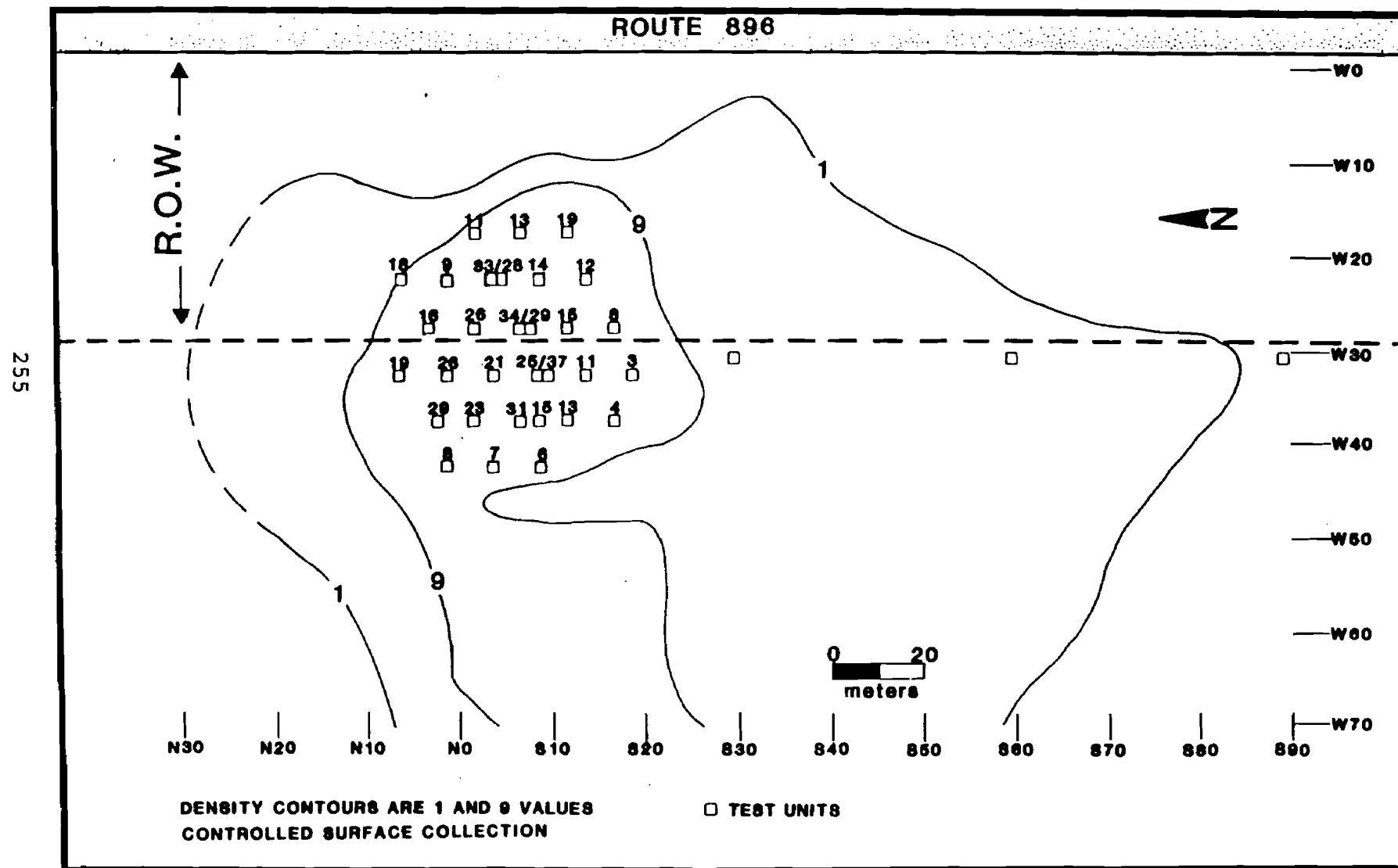
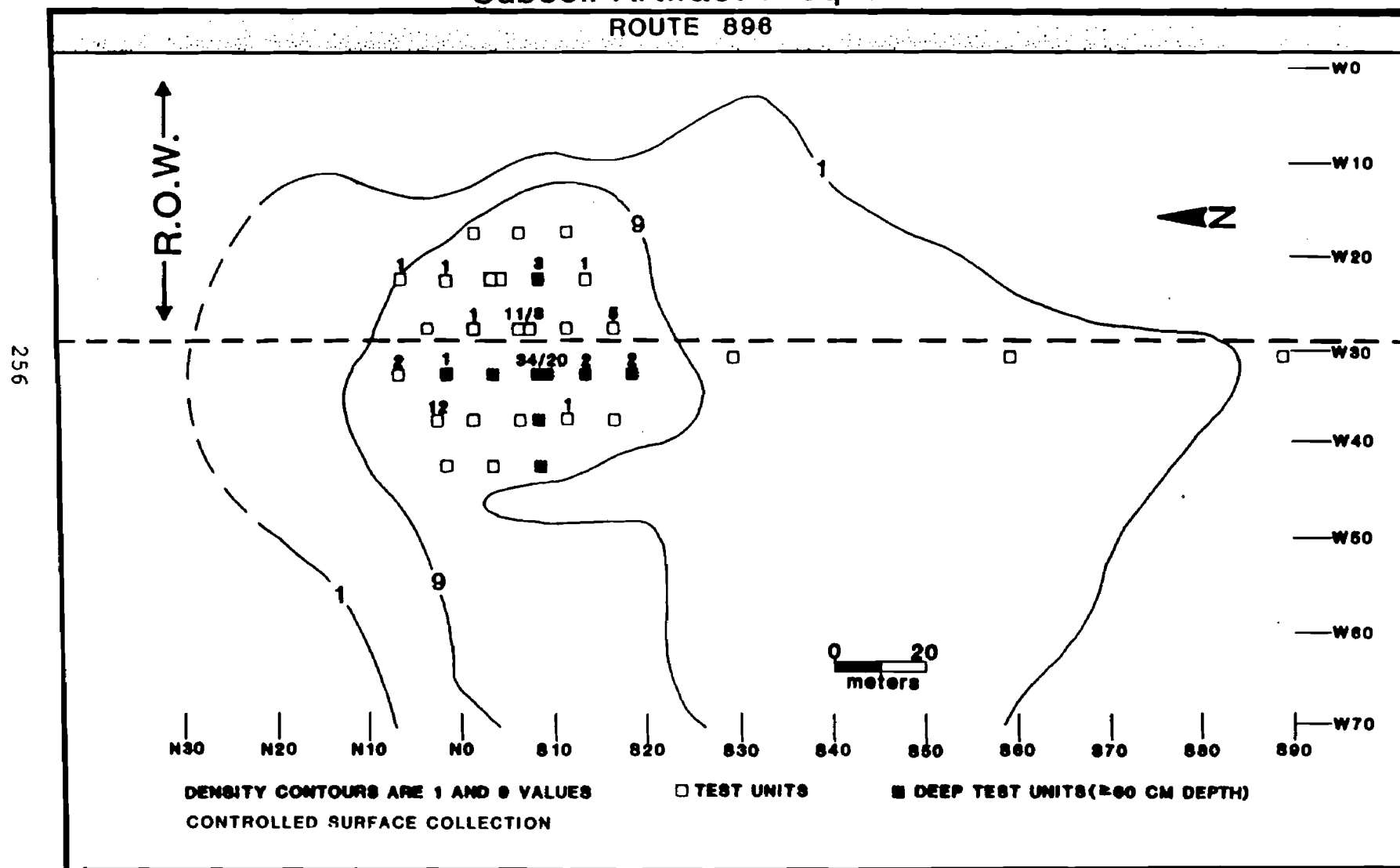


FIGURE 4
Brennan Site #1 Phase II Testing of Eastern Jasper Scatter, Area "A",
Subsoil Artifact Frequencies



Name: Brennan Site #1

Location: Immediately west of Delaware Route 896, 1000 feet north of Denny Road.

Photographer: Jonathan C. Lothrop.

Date: December 9, 1985

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Phase II subsurface testing of eastern jasper concentration in Area "A", looking southwest. Photograph taken northeast of Area "A", at N30E0. Transit at left is located at N0W10. Trees and ground cover surrounding southeast-draining stream head are visible in background; Area "B" of the site is located intermediate between the stream head and excavations, to the right.

Photograph: 1 of 3

SEE PLATE 5 - PAGE 85

Name: Brennan Site #1

Photographer: Cheryl Trivelli

Date: May 1, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Jasper cores recovered in Phase I/II Investigation
of Area "A".

Left: Jasper biface core, S21W37, Phase I Surface
Collection.

Middle: Jasper biface core, S20W70, Phase II
Controlled Surface Collection.

Right: Jasper core with vein cortex, S70W40, Phase
II Controlled Surface Collection.

Photograph: 2 of 3

SEE PLATE 6 - PAGE 88

Name: Brennan Site #1

Photographer: Cheryl Trivelli

Date: May 1, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Artifacts from Phase I/II Investigations of Area "A".

Clockwise from Left:

Stemmed quartz point, S20W80, Phase II controlled surface collection; stemmed jasper point base, S86W66, Phase I surface collection; late stage jasper point preform, S26W48, Phase I surface collection; jasper point preform, N0W30, Phase II controlled surface collection; jasper uniface, S30W20, Phase II controlled surface collection.

Photograph: 3 of 3

SEE PLATE 7 - PAGE 89

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National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name**historic Thomas Williams Site Area A, (7NC-D-130)

and/or common

2. Locationstreet & number Delaware Route 896 not for publicationcity, town Glasgow X vicinity ofstate Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 002**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> occupied	<u>X</u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u> </u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u>X</u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u> </u> private residence
<u>X</u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u>X</u> in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
		<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Propertyname E. I. duPont de Nemours and Companystreet & number c/o W. G. Edmonds, Legal Departmentcity, town Wilmington vicinity of state DE**5. Location of Legal Description**courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Castle County Recorder of Deedsstreet & number City - County Building, 800 French Streetcity, town Wilmington vicinity of state DE**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

Phase I & II Archaeological Excavations

title of the Route 896 Corridor has this property been determined eligible? yes X nodate 1986 federal X state county localdepository for survey records Delaware Bureau of Archaeology Delaware Dept. of Transportation
of Historic Preservation CRS# N-10900 Dover, DE
Dover, DEcity, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Thomas Williams Site (7NC-D-130) was identified as a result of a Phase I field reconnaissance survey. Additional data were gathered during Phase II test excavations of the site. Site survey and testing were conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation to fulfill obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to evaluate the effects of the proposed relocation of Delaware Route 896 on significant, or potentially significant, cultural resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR 60). The site is located in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, (Figure 1), on the east side of Delaware Route 896, 1400 feet north of Route 40 and 350 feet east of Route 896 (Plate 1).

The Thomas Williams Site was discovered during Phase I surface reconnaissance of the proposed Route 896 right-of-way. Areal limits of historic material observed on the plowed surface indicated site dimensions of 120 X 150 feet. Excavation of a shovel test pit grid at 20 foot intervals revealed highest densities for cultural material to the north. Subsequent excavation of 3 X 3 foot test units in this area uncovered an intact fieldstone house foundation and associated cultural features below the plowzone (Figure 2).

Remains of a east-west fence line along the northern boundary of the site, at the edge of the bluff above the farm lane during the historic occupation, are indicated by a post mold in unit N5W60 (Feature 3) (Figure 57), and a buried post remnant in unit N5W70 (Feature 10). Presence of both a post mold feature and an intact, buried post remnant suggests maintenance of the fence-line over a period of time.

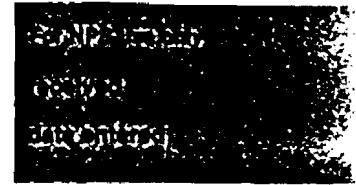
Historic trash pit features were observed in units N5W50 (Feature 9), S5W60 (Feature 8), S15W20 (Feature 2), and S25W20 (Feature 1). Feature 9 was roughly circular in plan view, and sectioning revealed a basin-shaped profile. Screening of the dark-brown sandy silt fill yielded redware, whiteware, pearlware, ironstone, and yellowware, as well as window, bottle glass and brick fragments.

Excavation of test units S21W54 and S24W60 around this shovel test revealed north and west walls of a fieldstone house foundation below the plowzone with white-wash adhering to wall interiors. Adjacent to the north foundation wall, test unit S19W60 uncovered a small, dark brown circular stain interpreted as a postmold related to the residential structure.

Historic remains produced by Phase II testing included large amounts of bone, brick and brick plaster, coal, green, blue and milk-colored glass, square-cut nails, kaolin pipe fragments, gray

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Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

salt-glazed stoneware, transitional pearlware/whiteware, porcelain, annular wares, redwares (including some slip-trailed specimens), and both plain and transfer-printed whiteware (Plates 2, 3, and 4). Of the ceramic whitewares, redwares and pearlwares were the dominant types (Plate 2). These artifacts agree with archival sources in indicating a domestic occupation of the site from the second quarter of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. Phase II testing reveals that despite plowing, the house foundation and numerous associated cultural features are present in underlying subsoils.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

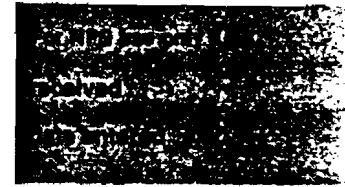
The Thomas Williams Site (7NC-D-130) is significant because it is likely to contribute data important to the understanding of the history of the local area and surrounding region (criterion "D").

The earliest documentary evidence for the site is contained in the Orphans Court Record for settlement of the Samuel H. Black estate in 1835 (Table 1). Lot #1, containing "the house and lot situated at the north end of Glasgow" was assigned to one of the deceased's sons, Charles H. Black. At this time, the house was probably occupied by a tenant. After several conveyances, the property was purchased with an additional lot containing the adjacent farm lane by Thomas Williams, "stone mason and plasterer" in 1846. William's property in the 1852-53 tax rolls of the Hundred was assessed at \$650.00. Beers Map of Pencader Hundred (1868) depicts the structure under "Mrs. Williams," widow of Thomas.

The property was conveyed in 1875 to Sydney J. Stump by the heirs of Thomas Williams. Stump and his wife, Laura Brown, occupied this residence until his death in 1922. In that same year, Mrs. Stump sold both parcels to John Wirt Willis. Shortly thereafter the house structure was demolished, as it does not appear in a 1937 aerial photograph of the location.

One local resident, Mr. Charles Thompson of Glasgow, recalled that when he was a small boy in the early 1900's, the residence had been occupied by an elderly black couple. This would have been either Sidney and Laura Stump, or a tenant of John Willis, if he had not immediately demolished the structure after acquiring the property.

Although probably constructed to serve as a tenant structure, the house appears to have been the independently-owned residence of the tradesman Thomas Williams and family. It is significant because it can yield archaeological data on the domestic life of an independent, lower-class property owner who was not directly involved in the agricultural industry which dominated rural nineteenth century economics in Delaware. The site provides an unusual contrast to the existing archaeological record for the period, which is similarly dominated by lower class tenant and wealthy landowner agricultural sites. It may also have been the residence of a black couple in the early

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Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

1900's and thus can provide an unusual opportunity to study the spatial patterns and material culture processes of a black household in Delaware in the early twentieth century. This topic has been studied elsewhere in the eastern United States, from plantation sites and status differences in the southeast (Fairbanks 1984; Otto 1980, 1984) to small black community studies in the northeast (Schuyler 1974, 1980; Deetz 1977; Baker 1978, 1980; Geismar 1980). In Delaware however, with the

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE
THOMAS WILLIAMS HOUSE SITE (7ND-D-130A)

TRANSACTION	DOC. REF.	DATE	ACRES
S.H. Black dies intestate. Lot # 1 assigned to son, Charles H. Black.	(OCR)P-362	2-25-1835	1 Ac.
Charles H. Black M.D., and Ann R. Black to David Ball.	(D)M-5-456	3-23-1844	1 Ac.
David and Margaret Ball to Cantwell Clark.	(D)unknown	12-30-1845	1 Ac.
Cantwell and Elizabeth B. Clark to Thomas Williams.	(D)V-5-449	8-24-1846	1.5 Ac.
Andrew J. Williams <u>et al.</u> , heirs of Thomas Williams, inherit property.			
Andrew J. Williams et al. to Sidney J. Stump	(D)G-11-197	10-18-1875	1.5 Ac.
Sidney Stump dies, Devises property to wife Laura Brown Stump	(WR)R-4-178	Feb. 1922	1.5 Ac.
Laura Brown Stump to John Wirt Willis	(D)W-30-522	3-31-1922	1.5 Ac.

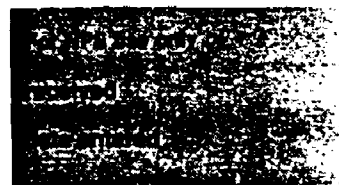
Ac. = Acreage

(D) = New Castle County Deed Record

(OCR) = New Castle County Orphans Court Record

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

exception of a recent study of the Fork Branch/DuPont Station community in Kent County (Heite and Heite 1985), the investigation of black sites has received no attention. The value of investigating these types of sites stems from the belief that ethnic or racial differences may be apparent in a site's material remains. In particular, Baker (1980:29) suggests that "domestic sites of known black occupancy will reveal patterns of material culture distinctive of Afro-American behavior." Whether the patterns perceived are truly the results of a site's ethnic affiliations or evidence of socio-economic status has been recently questioned (Kelly and Kelly 1980), but only through the archaeological examination of known black-occupied sites can this question be resolved. The Thomas Williams Site can therefore yield a data base for examining issues of ethnicity not previously addressed in northern Delaware.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attachment

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 45

Quadrangle name St. Georges

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 18 436050 4384470
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attachment

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan Lothrop/Staff Archaeologist

organization University of Delaware

date April 29, 1986

street & number Department of Anthropology, 113 Ewing Hall telephone (302) 451-6590

city or town Newark

state DE

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

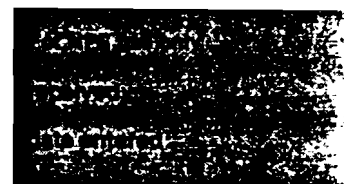
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Baker, Vernon G.

1978 **Historical Archaeology at Black Lucy's Garden, Andover, Massachusetts: Ceramics from a Site of a Nineteenth Century Afro-American.** Papers of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, volume 8. Andover, Mass.

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Deetz, James

1977 **In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life.** Anchor Books, Garden City, N.Y.

Fairbanks, Charles H.

1984 **The Plantation Archaeology of the Southeastern Coast.** **Historical Archaeology** 18(2):1-14.

Geismar, Joan H.

1980 **Skunk Hollow: A Preliminary Statement on Archaeological Investigations at a Nineteenth Century Black Community.** In **Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America**, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 60-68. Baywood, New York.

Heite, Louise B., and Edward F. Heite

1985 **Fork Branch/DuPont Station Community: Archaeological Investigations on Denny's Road - County Road 100, Dover, Kent County, DE.** Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series 37. Dover, DE.

Kelly, Marsha C. S. and Roger E. Kelly

1980 **Approaches to Ethnic Identification in Historical Archaeology.** In **Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America**, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 133-143. Baywood, New York.

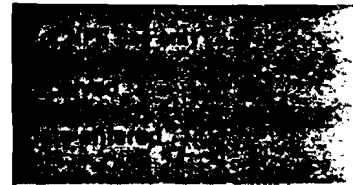
Otto, John S.

1980 **Race and Class on Antebellum Plantations.** In **Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America**, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 3-13. Baywood, N.Y.

1984 **Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1860: Living Conditions and Status Patterns in the Old South.** Academic Press, New York.

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

Schuyler, Robert L.
1974 Sandy Ground: Archaeological Sampling in a Black
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University of South Carolina, South Carolina.

Schuyler, Robert L. (editor)
1980 **Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America.**
Baywood, New York.

Map Source Consulted

Atlas of the State of Delaware Pomeroy and Beers, Philadelphia,
1868.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

The boundaries of the Thomas Williams Site, located on the eastern side of Route 896, were determined by the distribution of recovered nineteenth century artifacts and natural features. The northern boundary of the site is formed by a gravel access road to the farm and measures 120 feet from Points A to B (Figure 2). The eastern boundary defined by the extent of buried artifacts measures 150 feet from points B to C. The southern and western boundary are also defined by the extent of buried artifacts (120 feet from points C to D and 150 feet from points D to A).

FIGURE 1
Thomas Williams Site, Area "A" "B" & "C"

UTM E436050 N4384470

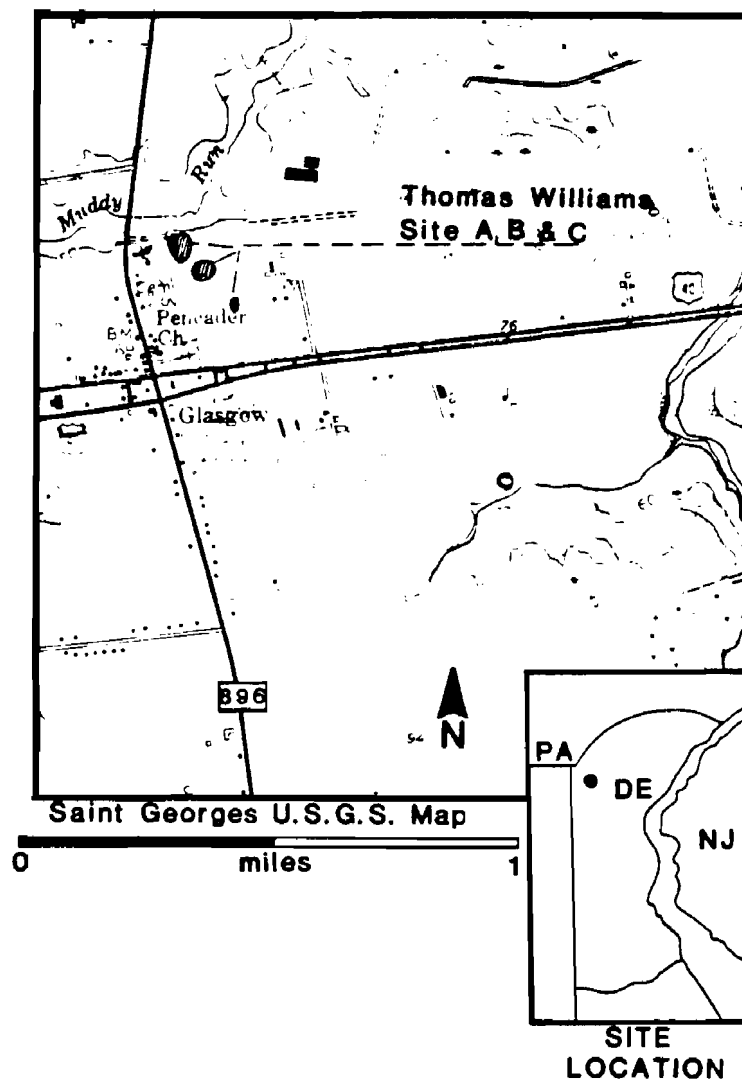
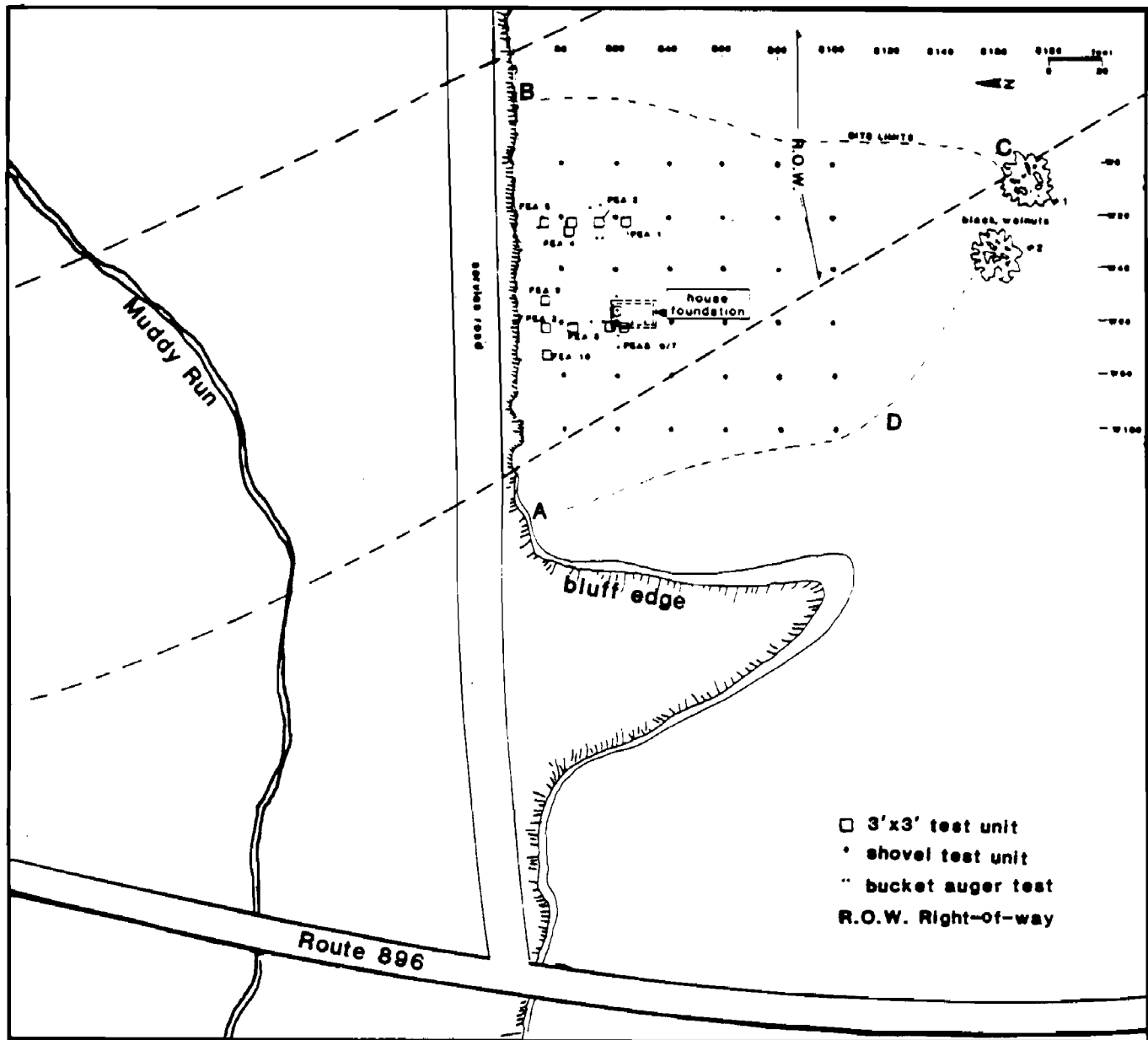


FIGURE 2
Thomas Williams Site, Area "A", Historic Component,
Phase I and II Investigations



Name: Thomas Williams Site

Location: North of Glasgow, 350 feet east of Delaware Route 896
and 200 feet south of Muddy Run.

Photographer: Jonathan C. Lothrop

Date: January 7, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Phase II Investigations on the house foundation,
Area "A", in the vicinity of S20W60, looking south.
Photograph taken at the northern limit of Area "A"
at N10W70; the pair of black walnut trees in the
background mark the southern limit of Area "A" at
approximately S160.

Photograph: 1 of 4

SEE PLATE 8 - PAGE 124

Name: Thomas Williams Site

Photographer: Cheryl Trivelli

Date: April 30, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Ceramics Recovered in Phase II Investigations.
Top Row (left to right):
Slip-decorated redware (C.N. 86/2/76), elaborate
shell-edge pearlware (C.N. 86/2/69), annular
whiteware (C.N. 86/2/60).

Middle Row (left to right):
"Flow blue" whiteware (C.N. 86/2/69), maker's mark
whiteware (C.N. 86/2/96), sponge decorated
whiteware (C.N. 86/2/11), transfer-printed
whiteware (C.N. 86/2/60).

Bottom Row (left to right):
Porcelain doll's leg (C.N. 86/2/69), white clay
pipe and bowl fragments (C.N. 86/2/78), stoneware
pipe bowl fragment (C.N. 86/2/6).

Photograph: 2 of 4

SEE PLATE 10 - PAGE 146

Name: Thomas Williams Site

Photographer: Cheryl Trivelli

Date: April 30, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Glass Artifacts Recovered in Phase II
Investigations.
Left to Right:
Shoulder and neck of amber beer or soda bottle,
embossed "...YK WANPOLE & CO PHILDA" (C.N. 86/2/
32), milk glass mason jar lid liner fragment (C.N.
86/2/10), clear extract or pharmaceutical bottle
(C.N. 86/2/60).

Photograph: 3 of 4

SEE PLATE 9 - PAGE 145

Name: Thomas Williams Site

Photographer: Cheryl Trivelli

Date: April 30, 1986

Location of Negatives: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered in Phase II Investigations.

Top Row (left to right):

Iron buckle (C.N. 86/2/25), spoon bowl fragment (C.N. 95/2/78), both parts of "Hose supporter" devices, with patent date 1895 (C.N. 86/2/30).

Bottom Row (left to right):

Mother-of-pearl button (C.N. 86/2/27), brass thimble (C.N. 86/2/26), 1913 Indian-head nickle (C.N. 86/2/28).

Photograph: 4 of 4

SEE PLATE 11 - PAGE 147